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THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 19, 1857.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is a copy of the Inaugural Address delivered on Wednesday the 4th by Hon. James Buchanan, on his installation as President of the United States for the ensuing four years:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will the tempest at once subsided and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects, which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy.—Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in the importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption.—Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation.—It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money.—The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea cost.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff; and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my Administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with a war making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader?

In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast; because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, can reach them in sufficient time to "protect" them "against invasion." I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions.

Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

Owed to the Ohio River.

"BY JINGO."

Old stream, you're friz over,
You've got under kiver,
From the bend to the bar;
But you aint smart, old boss—
If you are friz across,
We know you are still *thar*.

Why don't you flow on,
Until you're all gone?
You crooked old scamp!
You aint worth nothin' no how!
You can't swim a cow;
And you give boys the cramp!

When you aint friz you are dry,
Except when you're high,
And then you're a great bore—
You bile over the banks,
And float off all the planks,
That's piled up along shore.

But you aint satisfied then
After hurting *some* men—
You get after *other* fellers;
You bile right ahead,
From you're old muddy bed,
Till you get in the cellars.

Lord knows what you want there!
And Lord knows we don't care,
(For you aint flesh and blood!)
We know what *some* fellers
Go after in cellars,
But don't understand *you*—old flood!

You aint very smart! You seem
Like an old fool—old stream!
You don't understand jokes!
You may get under kiver,
And get friz all over,
But you can't fool the folks!

Injins About.

A Texan correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* tells a good story, in one of his letters, of a "surly-faced, grizzly-haired, cuffy and moon-eyed chap," who persecuted a certain roguish damsel with his attention, and was finally thrown off the course of true love by the following ruse:

It being the watermelon season and Betty's father having a fine supply, all the youngsters for miles around assembled there on the holiday to feast on melons.

C. was prominent in the circle till the afternoon. Betty held private interviews with the other young men and arranged that C. should be decoyed from the house, and frightened by the cry of Indians from some of his comrades, which, it was thought, would wound his pride and drive him away.

Five young men, with C., walked out. A bath in the river, three hundred yards distant, was proposed by one, and seconded by several. Of course, poor C. was "in."

They went down to the ford, near the melon-patch and began undressing. In the mean time, eight of the others, with guns, had gone down, under cover of the bank, and secreted themselves along the path from the bathing place to the house.

"Now, boys," said one, "who should be the first to dive into that 'ere pool?"

"I will," said C.; "ain't I first with the gals? In course I'm first here."

Off went coats, shoes, pants, &c. Just as C. had doffed everything, barring a long flannel shirt—bang! bang! Who-wo-yeh!—Bang! went two, three, four guns—long and shrill went the Indians' yell in the dense brush and under the bank.

"Oh, Lord; I am a dead man, boys!" said James Simpson.

"My leg is broken. Oh, save me!" cried George Williams.

"Run for life, men! run—for mercy's sake, run!" cried Jack Parsons.

"One of my eyes is out, and both arms broken!" all being said in an instant.

Do you see that red blaze along the path? Look a moment—what velocity! The jagged hair all straight out behind—that's C.—a streaking it for the house, shirt and all. See him about the corner of the field, by the thicket. Bang—bang—went a half a dozen pieces; louder than ever, rose the hideous war-cry.

"Oh! Lord!" shouted C., redoubling his speed; the red blazes getting larger—bunches of his bushy hair dropping out as he "spread himself." See him leap the yard fence—high in the air—red shirt and all.

The porch was full of ladies—off went two or three more pieces. C. glanced at the ladies, then at his short red shirt.

"Run for your life, C.," screamed Betty; "the house is full of Indians. Father's dead and brother Sam wounded. Run, speed!"

In the twinkling of an eye C. was out of the yard; and, supposing the premises surrounded, off he shot—the red blazes more brilliant than ever—and striking directly into a thick, thorny bottom, he reached and swam the river; and, although it was near sunset, C. got into a settlement, fifty miles distant, to breakfast next morning; still retaining the sleeves and collar of his red shirt, and reporting all the family, visitors, &c., among the slain. As for himself, he said he fought as long as fighting would do any good.

It is unnecessary to inform you, dear reader, whether or not Betty was troubled with C. after that snap.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN NORWAY.—*Hundreds Dying Daily.*—The English papers have accounts from Norway, which give a painful picture of the suffering of the inhabitants of Lapland and Finmark, bordering on the North Cape of Norway. Owing to a failure of the crops, the inhabitants are in a state of starvation.

"Hundreds are dying daily, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can, on the bark of trees, ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings charitable committees have been organized on the opposite coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegitables and spirits, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the suffering of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in those ice-bound countries."

☞ The editor of the "Wring and Twist" says he has seen the contrivance which our lawyers use when they "warm up with the subject." He merely says "it's a glass concern and holds about a pint."

☞ Rumor, like a ball of snow, always becomes greater the farther it goes. When you hear a report ascertain how far it has traveled, and then calculate how much you may believe.

A Desperate Conflict between a Lion and an Antelope.

Dr. Livingstone gives a very interesting description of a fight he witnessed in Africa between a lion and antelope. The Dr. and his guides had just emerged from a narrow defile between two rocky hills, when they heard an angry growl, which they knew to be that of the 'monarch of the forest.' At the distance of not more than forty yards in advance of them, a gemsbok stood at bay, while a hugh tawny lion was crouched on a rocky platform, above the level of the plain, evidently meditating an attack on the antelope; only a space of about twenty feet seperated the two animals. The lion appeared to be animated with the greatest fury, the gemsbok was apparently calm and resolute, presenting his well fortified head to the enemy.

The lion cautiously changed his position, descending to the plain and made a circuit, obviously for the purpose of attacking the gemsbok in the rear, but the latter was on the alert and still turned his head towards his antagonist. This manœuvering lasted for half an hour, when it appeared to the observers that the gemsbok used a stratagem to induce the lion to make his assault. The flank of the antelope was for a moment presented to his fierce assailant. As quick as lightning, the lion made a spring, but while he was yet in the air, the gemsbok turned his head, bending his neck so as to present one of his spear like horns at the lion's breast. A terrible laceration was the consequence; the lion fell back on his haunches and showed a ghastly wound in the lower part of his neck. He uttered a howl of rage and anguish, and backed off to a distance of fifty yards, seeming half disposed to give up the contest, but hunger, fury, or revenge once more impelled him forward. His second assault was more furious and headlong, he rushed at the gemsbok, and attempted to leap over the formidable horns in order to alight on his back.—The gemsbok, still standing on the defensive, elevated his head, speared the lion in his side, and inflicted what the spectators believed to be a mortal wound, as the horns penetrated to the depth of six or eight inches. Again the lion retreated, groaning and limping in a manner which showed that he had been severely hurt, but he soon collected all his energies for another attack. At the instant of collision, the gemsbok presented a horn so as to strike the lion immediately between his two fore legs, and so forceful was the stroke that the whole length of the horn was buried in the lion's body. For nearly a minute the two beasts stood motionless; then the gemsbok, slowly backing, withdrew his horn, and the lion tottered and fell on his side, his limbs quivering in the agonies of death. The victor made a triumphant flourish of his heels, and trotted off apparently without having received the least injury in the conflict.—*Dr. Livingston's Travels in Africa.*

WHO ARE THE HAPPY?—Lord Byron said: "The mechanics and working men who can maintain their families, are, in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness, but even poverty is, perhaps, to be preferred to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation of the higher orders."

Another author says: "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man in full possession of his strength and faculties going forth in a morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night."

☞ Rev. George C. Foote, an Episcopal clergyman, Rector of Whitemarsh Parish, near Philadelphia, took his congregation all aback, a few days since, by announcing that he had become a convert to the Church of Rome.

☞ "I'll bet a sheep," said old Meredith to his other half, "that our boy Otho is going crazy—for he is grinning at the plow, and he is grinning at the barn, and he is grinning at the table, and he is grinning to himself wherever he goes." "Poh," replied the old woman, "don't you know he got a love letter this morning?"

PRESTO! CHANGE.—The Know Nothing Council of New York has resolved to abolish the oaths, grips and degrees of the order in that State, and substitute the "pledge of honor." It also resolves most vehemently against slavery. What next?

WHAT ONE GOOD HORSE CAN DO.—PORTER'S *Spirit of the Times* says, the Vermont Black Hawk earned for his owner, without leaving his stable, a sum rising 47,000, and has given courage, grace, beauty, speed and fire to some ten or twelve hundred colts.

☞ Civility is a cheap recommendation.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 19, 1857.

The Inaugural.

Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address may be found on our outside page, and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers. The custom of delivering an address upon taking the oath of office, although not required by law, and in fact extra constitutional, is nevertheless a most commendable practice. It makes the people better acquainted with the new Administration, and coming, as its sentiments do, fresh from the President himself, after the canvass and its attendant excitements have passed by, can be relied upon as an exposition of the policy to be pursued.

Our readers will find in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural the future policy of his administration plainly foreshadowed. He will walk by and illustrate the faith of the Democratic fathers, and we verily believe the country is destined to find in him a calm, conservative, able and faithful steersman of the ship of State, during the next four years. He has large experience, ripe wisdom, and that happy blending of fairness, frankness and firmness, which must secure him support and esteem at home, and admiration and respect abroad.

The Weather.

The month of February was delightful, almost without precedent. The "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember so pleasant a February. But we have paid for it since the incoming of March. Down to this good Monday morning, the 16th, the weather has been cold and blustery. On Friday evening last snow fell to the depth of six or seven inches, putting a very emphatic veto upon aspiring vegetation. Early gardeners have had their hopes "nipped by a most untimely" snow, and can, at their leisure, replant and start anew. Our inquiries in regard to the fruit, lead us to hope that it is as yet uninjured—its backwardness proving its salvation.

The mountains in every direction are covered with snow. Their white crests glittering in the sunlight present a beautiful picture, but one very suggestive of thick boots and overcoats.

Spring Trade.

Our merchants generally are receiving their Spring goods, and lively preparations are making in every quarter for the trade which is sure to follow the breaking up of winter.—It is not our business to say who has the best and the cheapest goods in town. This belongs to the merchant; and if he has goods, and wants to sell them, of course he will let the public know what he is about. We can only say, the goods are here, and the cry is, "still they come!" For particulars, watch our advertising columns.

Disinterested Notice!

Knowing the anxiety our friends and customers will feel to pay off their indebtedness on our books, when they come to April Court, it affords us sincere pleasure to be able to announce that we have so arranged our business that we shall positively be "at home" on that occasion, with extra help in order to prevent any from going away disappointed!

Contract Taken.

The Jacksonville (Florida) Republican of the 4th instant, says—

"We are happy to inform our readers that the Board of Directors of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Rail Road Company, have finally closed a contract for the grading and laying of the cross-ties of this road, for the entire route from this place to Alligator. Messrs. Pattons, Bryson and Miller, are the enterprising and energetic gentlemen who have contracted to perform the work, and with them there is no such word as fail."

We are gratified to learn that our enterprising fellow-citizens are pushing forward their Florida contract with that energy and success characteristic of them. We trust they may not only win golden opinions, but a golden reward of a more substantial nature. It is a pity, though, that such energy cannot find a field for its exercise nearer home. Through the blindness of our legislators, our people have to go abroad to find a market for labor and capital which ought to be expended at home.

THE LATEST AGONY.—A late English paper states that many prayer books are now sold in London with a looking glass inserted in the inner side of the cover, in order that ladies may arrange their hair or admire themselves while using the book at church. What next!

The Cabinet.

The following is a correct statement of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Lewis Cass of Michigan, Secretary of State.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. Floyd, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

These gentlemen are all well and favorably known to the entire country, but the following brief historical statement may not be without interest.

Secretary of State—General Lewis Cass, of Michigan.—General Cass was born at Exeter, New Hampshire. His ancestors were amongst the first settlers in that part of the country, and his father bore a commission in the revolutionary army, and was present at the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth and Germantown. He was afterwards a Major in Wayne's army, and died near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1830. His son, Lewis Cass, was educated at the academy of Exeter, and studied law at Marietta, Ohio, under the late Governor Meigs. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, and in 1806, more than fifty years ago, was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. In 1812 he volunteered his services in the force which was called out to join the army under Gen. Hull, and marched to Dayton, where he was elected colonel of the third regiment of Ohio volunteers. He was the first man, with his detachment, to invade Canada. He subsequently, being promoted to a brigadier general, joined Gen. Harrison, and crossing Lake Erie with him after Perry's victory, was present in the pursuit of Proctor, and participated in the triumphs of the Moravian towns. The Northwestern campaign being happily terminated, Gen. Cass was left in command of Michigan and the upper provinces of Canada. His head quarters were at Detroit, and he thus became the military guardian of a people over whom he was soon after (October 9, 1814.) called to preside as civil governor. In 1815, after the termination of the war, Gen. Cass moved his family to Detroit.

During the time that he was governor of the Territory of Michigan, he negotiated no less than twenty one treaties with the Indians. In the expeditions necessitated by them he encountered more perils and had occasion for the display of more firmness and intrepidity than any man ever engaged in t is service.—In 1831, Gen. Cass was called to the administration of the War Department by General Jackson. In 1835 or 1836, in consequence of ill health, he retired from this position, much to the regret of Gen. Jackson, who tendered him the mission to France, where he added to his fame in defeating the quintuple treaty, through which England desired to search the vessels of all nations traversing the ocean. In 1845, after his return from France, he was elected to the U. S. Senate from Michigan, and in 1848 nominated for the Presidency, but defeated. He was one of the leading friends of the compromise of 1850, and subsequently ably supported the Kansas-Nebraska measure. On the 4th inst. his term expired in the United States Senate; and he was succeeded by a black republican. Although 70 years of age, Gen. Cass is apparently younger than most men at 60, and there is no doubt, from his intellectual and bodily vigor, that his administration of the State Department will fully sustain his high previous reputation.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.—The Secretary of the Treasury was born at Cherry Hill, Georgia, in 1815. He is the son of Col. John A. Cobb, who, when quite a boy, removed from Greenville, North Carolina, with his father. His mother, Sarah R. Cobb, was the daughter of the late Thomas Roots, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the year 1834, when only nineteen, Mr. Cobb graduated at Franklin College, Georgia, and in the following year he married Mary Ann, daughter, of the late Col. Zachariah Lamar, of Milledgeville, Georgia, by whom he has had six sons, three of whom are dead, the two youngest dying at Washington city during the first session of the thirtieth Congress. It may not be uninteresting to mention that his uncle, Howell Cobb, after whom he was named, represented a District of Georgia in the Congress of the United States during the last war with Great Britain, and his cousin, Thomas Cobb, was not many years since a United States Senator from the same State. In 1836 Mr. Cobb was admitted to the bar, and at once gave such evidence of talents, character and attainments—rarely possessed by one of his age—that in the ensuing year he was elected by the Georgia Legislature solicitor general of the westetn circuit. Having early in life obtained political fame as a Jackson or "Union" Democrat, in 1842 Mr. Cobb was elected on a general ticket to the Congress of the United States, it being his first service in any legislative body. Since that time he has been frequently re-elected. He has served for one term as Governor of his native State, and as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and in every position has been noted for his industry and ability.

Secretary of War—Hon. John Buchanan Floyd, of Virginia.—The Secretary of War has long been a prominent politician in the Western part of Virginia, and is a State Rights Democrat of the school of strict construction. He has filled the office of Governor of the State, and during the last election was a Democratic Presidential elector. Governor Floyd's public service has been exclusively confined to the State, and his appointment to the Cabinet is his first introduction to the Cabinet councils. Although, owing to the fact of his being Governor of Virginia, Mr. Floyd could take no part in the discussions on the compromise measures of 1850, yet he was known to be an ardent opponent of them, whilst he did not concur in the views of the politicians in South Carolina, who advocated secession as a necessary consequence of them. During every Presidential campaign since 1836, Mr. Floyd has been an active supporter of the Democratic candidates. Personally, Gov. Floyd is exceedingly popular in his State. He is a fluent speaker on the stump, possesses considerable talent and versatility, and from his experience in various public offices will no doubt be found fully competent for the duties of his new position. Governor Floyd is between 45 and 50 years of age, and is in the undiminished enjoyment of physical health.

Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut.—The new Secretary of the Navy is well known as the late United States Senator from Connecticut, and is a sound national man. He was for a short period Attorney General of the United States, under President Polk, having succeeded Mr. Clifford, when he was sent as commissioner to Mexico. Personally, he is exceedingly popular and accomplished. He is over 50 years of age.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.—The Secretary of the Interior has been a member of the House of Representatives for Mississippi during several Congresses. He is an able speaker on the floor and quite an industrious member in reference to every measure of practical importance before the House. He is a free trader, a State Rights Southern Democrat, but by no means a secessionist. Mr. Thompson was one of the candidates for Congress on the State ticket in Mississippi in the contest between the compromise and anti compromise parties of 1850, which immediately succeeded that agitation. On that Mr. Thompson was defeated, and has never since been a candidate for public position. He is a man of some eloquence, good practical abilities, and is between forty and forty-five years of age.

Postmaster General—Aaron Venable Brown, of Tennessee.—The Postmaster General was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in the year 1795. His father was an old revolutionary soldier, having enlisted at a very early age in the continental army. He participated in the battle of Trenton, and encountered the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge. Governor Brown was educated in North Carolina, and graduated at Chapel Hill, in 1814, in the same class with Senator Mangum and ex Gov. Manly, of that State.

He sat in the Tennessee Legislature until 1839, when he was elected to Congress, and held that position until 1845, when he declined a re election, ran a successful race for Governor against E. H. Foster, a man of great popularity. Since 1847 Gov. Brown has held no public office, but as a Presidential Elector in 1848 and 1852. He was also chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Baltimore Convention of 1853, and he had the honor to report the platform then and there adopted. He is a fine stump orator, and a State Rights man of the strict constrution ist school. In charactor, he is said to resemble Mr. Mason, who was Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Polk. He combines suavity of manner with unblemished character, great industry and talent. During the last campaign he labored very zealously for the success of the Democratic nominees. It was to Gov. Brown, when a member of Congress, some twelve or thirteen years ago, that Gen. Jackson addressed his celebrated letter in favor of the annexation of Texas. Gov. Brown is in his 62d year, but owing to his active and temperate habits, is generally taken to be ten years younger.

Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.—The Attorney Generalship has fallen into able hands, Judge Black is considered to be among the most accomplished and able jurists in Pennsylvania. He was formerly one of the District Judges of that State, but on the law requiring all judges to be elected by the people going into effect, he was chosen one of the State Supreme Court Judges. He is in the prime of life, not over 45 years of age, and universally esteemed for the purity of his public and private character.

A MULE FIFTY NINE YEARS OLD.—The *Medical World* says: "There is a mule in the possession of a farmer residing near Ballinglass, Ireland, which has been employed in the transit of ammunition, &c., to Vinegar Hill, since 1798. There is a saying at the South, that a white mule lives longer than any other mule. Some years ago one of that color on Colonel Middleton's estate, in South Carolina, was rising of eighty years old, and still at work."

☞Hon. E. G. Reade, of the 6th Congressional District, declines a re-election, in consequence of ill health.

Negro Suffrage.

The New York Legislature is considering a bill so to amend the Constitution as to confer the right of suffrage upon free negroes.—It has already passed the Senate, and was immediately consigned by the House to the committee of the whole, without reference to the Judiciary committee. Upon this text the New York Day Book thus discourseth:

"Yes, 'God *is* good.' Were He not, the persons who are endeavoring to bring upon this country all the loathsome consequences of a mixture of the black and white races, would be swept from its face as unfit to live or to breathe the blessed air of heaven.—Here is a matter proposed from which all naturally revolt, yet the 'Republican' leaders, because they suppose it will add some thirty or forty thousand votes to their party, seek to bring the disgrace of entire equality with negroes upon the White citizens of this State, and this, too, in the very face of the fact that ten years ago 'negro suffrage' was voted down with emphatic indignation. Let them, however, try it again, and we promise them a good fight. The people of this State, we apprehend, will never disgrace themselves by such a monstrosity as negro citizenship. If they do, then let us have negro Judges, members of Congress, &c. Let our wives and daughters tinge their rosy blood with the dark and sooty hues of Africa, and let the stream of pollution flow on until we are but a loathsome race of effeminate mongrels, for such is what 'negro suffrage' means."

☞Mr. Collins has disposed of his interest in the Winston Sentinel, to Col. J. W. Alspaugh, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Boner & Alspaugh. They have our best wishes for their prosperity.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.—There is a rumor that a military expedition is being organized in Georgia and some of the adjoining States for a descent on Cuba, as it is presumed, or a fillibuster foray of some description.

SHARPERS IN UTAH.—If Utah has its saints, it also has its sharpers. Brother Brigham Young, high priest and first president of the Mormon Council of Latter Day Saints at Great Salt Lake City, and acting governor of Utah Territory, thus denounces some of the carnal minded brethren: "We can pick out elders in Israel right here who can beat the world at gambling, who can handle the cards, can cut and shuffle them with the smartest rogue on God's foot stool. I can produce elders here who can shave their smartest shavers, and take their money from them. We can beat the world at any game." That will do. We give in to the Saints of Utah.

SINGULAR CASE OF MARRIAGE.—A correspondent of the Abingdon Virginian, writing from Marion, Smythe county, relates a singular case of marriage. He says:

"We have within half a mile of this place an individual who has remained in one position (flat on his back) for sixteen years or more. His joints are as stiff as though he had never had any; he can move his head slightly; can move his hands a little; is unable to eat a single mouthful unless put into his mouth by another person; is fat, very hearty and cheerful, and within the last two years has married a good looking and hearty girl, and is raising a family of children. The clergyman who married this man said he had some scruples about it, until he had a long conversation with both the parties. He saw they were bent on being married. The young lady stood by the bed of the groom, (she could not take his hand, for he could not reach it out,) and they were married."

☞A gentleman in Augusta, Ga., has made two bets that cotton will sell at thirty cents per pound before the 25th of December.

Stephen Girard used to say: "There's no difficulty in getting rich; not the least in the world; the FIRST million is the only difficulty—the rest will make itself!"

A bridge over Duck river, on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, gave way on the 3d instant, and precipitated a freight train a distance of 50 feet. Several persons employed on the train were instantly killed.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Spartanburg *Spartan* says there are counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, in circulation in that District.

☞The California Golden Era says: "A new species of snake was found recently in a house in Shasta. It has two heads, and possesses remarkable powers in the way of decoying birds." Probably it kills "two birds with one stone," as it were, or has the power of "looking two ways for Sunday," so as it operates on a blue jay with one pair of eyes, and a yellow-bellied sap-sucker with the other. The Era does not state whether or no this remarkable snake is cross eyed.

☞A Paris paper says that a duel lately took place between a barrister and a merchant, in the Bois de Vincennes. On the day appointed, the rain fell in torrents.—Nevertheless, being men of spirit, the two combatants took off their coats and fired twice at each other, without hitting, when the matter was settled. In a fortnight afterwards they both died of inflammation of the chest.

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said: 'In the time of Moses I have no doubt I was the golden calf. 'Very likely,' replied a lady, 'time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding"

[From the Washington Union, 4th inst.]

Farewell Reception at the White House.

While all patriotic citizens, in every section of the country, bear testimony to the dignity, the firmness, and the patriotism which have marked the official career of President Pierce, his high moral worth and social excellencies have insured for him the lasting respect of the citizens of this metropolis. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen visited the White House yesterday, when the municipal authorities, in compliance with an official vote, went to pay their parting respects. The East Room was filled in a few moments after the doors were opened; and when the President made his appearance, Mayor Magruder addressed him as follows:

Mr. President: I have the honor of introducing to you the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, and other members of our city government, together with many of my fellow citizens who have no official connection with me. We come to acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the official kindness you have evinced towards our city in the many recommendations you have made to the national legislature on our behalf—recommendations which fully show that you recognize, to a just extent, the obligation of the nation to foster the capital by aiding its people to make it what its founders designed it to be—a great and a beautiful metropolis, worthy of a great and powerful nation.

And, sir, we have not only to express our high sense of our obligations to you officially, but we have also to acknowledge the kindness which has marked your social intercourse with us and our constituents; and to assure you that the community with whom you have sojourned for the last four years feel that in your departure they will rather lose one of their own most cherished citizens than one who has had only official residence amongst them. We need not, then, say that we grieve at the separation, and that our farewell is not only full of official respect, but also of personal esteem and affection; and we sincerely hope that in your retirement you may enjoy the harvest of peaceful happiness, which must proceed from the conciousness of a faithful discharge of you public duties.

The President's reply was happily conceived, and beautifully expressed, his manner endorsing his words as the sentiments of his heart. He was listened to with marked attention, and the deep feeling manifested by the audience showed the regret with which they listened to his parting words. They were, substantially, as follows:

Mr. Mayor: I receive with unaffected gratification this demonstration of sentiments of good will towards myself on the part of the city authorities and the people of Washington. Nearly one half of the years of my manhood have been passed here, and the experience of each year has only served to enhance my appreciation of the admirable qualities which characterize the permanent population of the District. No man can notice the quiet of a Sabbath in this city, and the evidence on all hands of its sacred observance, without being impressed by the conviction that he is among a people remarkable for their intelligence, order, probity, and high moral worth. Here I have shared largely in a generous hospitality, have made many valuable acquaintances, and formed friendships which I trust may be as lasting as my life.

Under the circumstances, it would be strange, indeed, if I could regard with any thing but lively interest whatever is calculated to promote your happiness and advance your substantial prosperity. Here, among your resident citizens, every section of our common country is represented; and they are fortunately habitually free from the influences of discord or alienation. Here, the love of this blessed Union and the spirit of toleration which ever animated the founder of the city, and the Father of his Country, have never grown cold.

As the seat of government and centre of the federal political power, you will always enjoy great and peculiar advantages. Added to these, a genial, salubrious climate, and scenery of rare beauty, must make the District of Columbia, at no distant day, the seat of a great city, preeminently distinguished for arts, taste, science, and refinement. I enjoy in anticipation the career which I see before you.

There are certain great improvements the completion of which I earnestly desired to witness during my official term. I trust they are delayed—not abandoned. Should a wise Providence permit me to visit you hereafter, I hope to find gushing fountains from the Great Falls of the Potomac everywhere in your city springing up and sparkling in the sunlight, and reposing, in their native purity and abundance, your moral health and social prosperity.

I desire to express, for Mrs. Pierce and myself, the assurance of our regret at parting with friends who have established claims for our grateful remembrance, which we shall never cease to remember.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the authorities and citizens, individually, shook hands with the President, many lingering to express their gratitude for his courtesies and kindness since he has occupied the Presidential Chair. Several large deputations of clerks, from the Treasury and other departments, were then in turn presented to pay their adieus, and there was no diminution of the influx of visitors until the President was forced to retire, that he might attend to the pressing official business. It has well been remarked, that no retiring President ever elicited more regret from the community of Washington—no one of his predecessors has been easier of access, more kind in courtesy, more attentive to the bereaved and suffering among us, more devoted to all the interests of the city. Official position is no longer required to commend him to the esteem and respect of the people of Washington, and their best wishes for his health and happiness, with that of his estimable lady, will ever attend him.

Narrow Escape of the President Elect from a Violent Death.

About the time Mr. Buchanan returned from his late visit to Washington, we heard whispers of a singular and mysterious nature in regard to his illness and sudden return home. In prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained that Mr. Humes Porter, of this city, came home from Washington with Mr. Buchanan, also sick, and was obliged to take his bed, where he has been ever since.

At the same time we were satisfied of the truth of the statements which we give below, but as extraordinary efforts were made here as well as at Washington to keep the matter hushed up, we yielded to the solicitations of friends, and withheld the facts in our possession. As they are now coming out through other channels, it is due to our readers to give them a history of this extraordinary case of a narrow escape from wholesale poisoning.

When Mr. Buchanan went to Wathington, he put up at the National House, where J. Glancy Jones, John L. Dawson and others were stopping. It appears that this hotel has been terribly infested with rats of late, and one of the boarders—as the story goes—conceived the idea *that they ought to be disposed of effectually before the day of inauguration.* Accordingly, he procured extra large doses of arsenic, which he disposed of in the most tempting manner about the house.—The rats ate the poison. It is well known that when rats partake of arsenic they put directly tor water. There is a large tank of water in the upper part of the hotel referred to, and into this the host of rats plunged, drank, bursted and died. From this tank the house is supplied with water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Twenty or thirty of the guests were suddenly and some of them severely affected, from the use of water thus impregnated with the poison. Mr. Buchanan left suddenly for Wheatland, where he arrived suffering severely from diarrhœa. He was, however, less severely affected than the others, and in a short time recovered sufficiently to receive visitors—but the fatigue incident to entertaining two or three hundred persons, made it absolutely necessary for him to husband his strength, by refusing to see any but his most intimate personal friends—a rule which was rigidly observed up to the hour of his departure this morning.

Dr. Jones, of Berks, was more severely affected, and has been lying in a critial condition ever since—and a doubt about his recovery has left his appointment to a place in the Cabinet an open question up to the present time. Among the others most severely affected was Hon. John L Dawson, and it was rumored this morning that he has since died. The report, however, needs confirmation. Mr. Porter, of this city, was also severely affected, and though confined to his room ever since, we believe he is out of danger.—*Lancaster Express.*

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—A correspondent of the Cassville (Ga) Standard, says there is now living in Murray county, Ga., on the waters of Holly Creek, a Revolutionary veteran, who has attained the age of one hundred and thirty four. His name is John Hames. He is known throughout the region in which he lives by the appellative "Gran'sir Hames." Gran'sir is contracted for Grand Sire. A grand sire he truly is. As I was on my way to visit this relict of the expired eighteenth century, I inquired of an oldish gentleman of about sixty if he knew him.—"Oh yes, I know him, said he, "he is my grandfather!"

John Hames was born in Meeklenburgh county, Virginia, and was a lad ten years old when Washington was in his cradle. He was thirty two when Braddock met his disastrous defeat in the Monongahela. He, with several of his neighbors, set forth to join the head strong and ill-fated commander, but after several days' march, were turned back by the news of his overthrow. He migrated to South Carolina nearly a hundred years ago. He was in thirteen considerable conflicts during the war of independence and in skirmishes and rencounters with Indians, with tories, and with British, times beyond memory. He was with Gates at Camden, with Morgan at the Cowpens, with Green at Hillsboro' and Eutaw, and with Marion in many a bold rush into a tory camp or red coat quarters.

Mr. Buchanan's First Levee

Washington, March 6.

President Buchanan's first evening reception this evening, was attended by an immense concourse, embracing Senators, officers of the army and navy, residents of our three cities, and some hundreds from distant States. The President looked well, and was attired in a full suit of black. Marshall Hoover performed the ceremonies of introduction.—To every visitor, distinguished or undistinguished, the President and his accomplished niece, Miss Lane, extended the same frank, cordial and sincere attentions. Everybody felt they were in the presence of a plain republican President and family.

A FAIR INFERENCE. An old lady, observing a sign over a tailoring establishment, bearing the inscription "Fountain of Fashion," exclaimed, "Ah! that must be the place where the *squirts* come from."

The Special Session.

Washington, March 12.

The Senate, by vote 31 to 15, have ratified the Central American Treaty.

Col. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Minnesota, and J. P. Anderson, late territorial delegate, has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory.

The President rejects the Mexican treaty without reference to the Senate.

New Hampshire Election.

Concord, N. H., March 11.

William Haile, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, has been elected by 8,000 majority. The Republicans have carried the entire Council, the Senate, and two thirds of the House.

A Duel Between two Editors.

New Orleans, March 7.

A duel was fought to day in Mobile between Mr. Nixon, editor of the New Orleans Crescent, and Mr. Breckenridge, editor of the New Orleans Courier. At the second fire, Breckenridge was shot through both thighs—the left was broken. Mr. Nixon was unhurt.

THE ST. LOUIS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The St. Louis Leader gives the following specifications of the proposed bridge over the Mississippi river at that place:

"The length of span will be 1600 feet, with width sufficient for railroad cars and teams. The cables of iron wire on which the bridge will be suspended, will be fifteen inches in diameter, and capable of sustaining, with the stays, a weight of 20,000 tons, while the weight of the roading will be 2000 tons.—These cables will weigh 3,420,000 pounds.—The cost of these cables alone is equal to the entire cost of the celebrated Suspension Bridge at Niagara. The two towers upon which these cables are to be suspended will surpass, a structure of masonry, anything ever before seen in the West, if not in the United States. The tower on the east side, to be built at the edge of the water, including the fifteen feet to the foundation, will be 257 feet in height, and will consist of 16,000 cubic yards of masonry. The tower on the west side will be 242 feet in height. The cables suspended from these towers will, on the east side, be supported by stays 17,000 feet in length, anchored into masonry 15,000 cubic yards in measurement. The masonry is to be of the enormous weight of 33,000 tons—amply sufficient to furnish an unyielding support to the cables and bridge, with an additional weight of over 20,000 tons.

"The bridge is to be suspended at a height of 86 feet above high water mark, so that no obstruction will be offered by it to any, even the tallest chimneys of steamboats.

"The estimate of the cost of the work, allowing a liberal margin for all contingencies, are $1,500,000. Five years will be required to complete the whole."

A COOL YANKEE.—Maj. Ben Perly Poore, lectured to the Philadelphians some days ago, on a trip from Paris to Palestine, and in the course of his remarks told a cool joke of a Yankee at sea. "This individual" said the Major "was a Vermonter, and in the height of the gale, which lasted sixty hours, and looked pretty dangerous, he came on deck and coolly remarked that it was lucky he did not own any stock in the company which had insured the steamer."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer proposes, if agreeable to Mr. Pierce, that Virginia raise a sum sufficient to purchase a Southern home for presentation to him, and the writer stands ready to put down $100 as his proportion.

Lucy Stone, in a lecture in Bangor, recently said, "We hear of hen pecked husbands, but nothing about rooster pecked wives."

SHARP SHOOTERS.—Lord Evelyn, son of the Earl of Bute, and an officer in the guards, wore long mustachios, and appeared in the House of commons, of which he was a member. One day, Mr. C——y thus addressed him: "My lord, now that the war is over, won't you put your mustachios on the peace establishment?" "I do not exactly know whether I shall do that," replied his lordship; "but I would advise you to put your tongue on the civil list."

An author of a love story in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the dark clusters of her hair." A waggish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

SINGULAR FACT.—The last letter from our regular Savannah correspondent, announces a duel in that place, between two members of the Hebrew faith. This is the only instance on record of two Jews fighting a duel.—*South Side Democrat.*

BLOWN UP.—Two loafers in North Adams, Mass., on Sunday week, seated themselves upon a keg of powder, which they rolled from the cellar way of a store, to gaze at the ladies passing to church. They were smoking segars, and by some means a spark ignited the powder, and both were blown to a considerable distance. One was dangerously wounded.

There died in Lawrence county, Ga., on the 22d ult., Mrs. Pilate, aged 116 years.

The Young Heroine who has "Doubled Cape Horn."

We gave a few weeks since a short account of the brave and heroic conduct of Mrs. Mary A. Patton, who so admirably has proved herself not only a true wife and skilful nurse, but a scientific navigator, and a heroine of undaunted nerve and courage. This lady was born in East Boston, and was tenderly nurtured and well educated. She is about 20, slight in stature, with large, dark, lustrous eyes, a pleasing face, and a lady like softness of manner that seems impossible to associate with such qualities of decisive daring as she has lately exhibited in so remarkable a manner. At 18 years of age she married Capt. Patton, who was at that time but 25 years of age, and master of the bark St. Andrew, then plying between New York and South American ports. Soon after his marriage, Messrs. Foster and Nickerson offered him the command of the ship Neptune's Car, and with his young wife for companion he put to sea for a voyage around the world.—The Neptune's Car first sailed for San Francisco, thence to China, from China to London, and finally arrived in New York, after an absence of 17 months. During this time Mrs. Patton amused herself by helping her husband in his nautical observations, she worked up the time from the chronometers, and occasionally kept the reckoning of the ship. In August, 1856, Capt. Patton, accompanied by his wife, again left New York for San Francisco, in command of the Neptune's Car. They had not been long at sea before the sullenness and insubordination of the first mate imposed so many extra cares and so much watchfulness upon the captain that by the time he had reached Cape Horn he was worn out with anxiety and fatigue. The mate was found on several occasions asleep in his watch, with the ship under shortened sail, when the wind and weather were most favorable for making the run. A repetition of these misdemeanors finally decided Capt. Patton to put him off duty, which was done about the time they doubled the Cape. The increased difficulties which this unpleasant state of things occasioned, brought the captain down with a fever about the time they passed the straits of La Maire.—He struggled against it for a week, and was then compelled to quit the deck.

From that time up to the period of her arrival at San Francisco, Mrs. Patton was both nurse and navigator. When her husband was taken sick, the ship was given in charge of the second mate. He, however, was but an indifferent navigator, and although he knew how to take an observation, he could not work up the reckoning. Mrs. Patton, therefore, unassisted, took up the sextant, made the necessary observations, and, keeping the run of the ship, gave due orders as to the course it must be steered, also performing most of the other duties devolving upon the captain of the ship. At the same time she applied herself indefatigably to the treatment of her husband's case, studying medical books for authority. Meantime her husband's illness assumed the form of brain fever, he grew delirious, and his courageous wife, promptly shaving his head, devised every means in her power to render him comfortable, and to keep the ship in that order for which, under his care, it was so noted.

The disgraced mate, about a week after the captain fell sick, sought to excite a mutiny among the crew, insisting upon carrying the ship into Valparaiso, but in this he was foiled. Mrs. Patton assembled the sailors upon the quarter deck and explained to them the helpless condition of her husband, at the same time appealing to them to stand by her and the second mate. To this appeal each man responded by a promise to obey her in every command. The mate lost his power over the crew from that hour, and the brave lady, without a rival, directed every movement on board. During the past week, Mrs. Patton and her invalid husband arrived in this city in the George Law. They put up at the Battery Hotel, she assiduously attending on her husband, as she has done for so many months, his situation however, precluding all hope of his recovery. On Friday they left for Boston. Before reaching San Francisco, Capt. Patton lost his eyesight, and before leaving that city, he entirely lost his hearing; and he is now insensible to everything around him save the tender care of his devoted wife, who, though worn out with her unresting exertions in his behalf and on the eve of taking upon herself a new relation in life—that of mother—will not allow herself to give way to fatigue or illness.

The protracted sufferings and inability of Capt. P., have necessarily involved them in a pecuniary embarrassment, which must prove as trying as it is unpleasant, but to which we hope the sympathies of our citizens, especially merchants and all interested in shipping matters, will promptly respond. The board of Underwriters have already voted to Mrs. Patton $1000 for temporary relief. This will undoubtedly be followed up until a purse worthy her acceptance be tendered her. It is understood that the owners of the Neptune's Car, Messrs. Foster and Nickerson, as well as other influential merchants, intend taking active steps in her behalf.

Some men live as if they were poor all their lives, to be wealthy when they die.

☞ No truly wise man wishes to be young again.

The Burial of Moses.

The following is one of the finest poems we have met with for a long time:

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-poor; but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day.—Deut. xxxiv., 6.

By Nebo's lonely mountain
On this side of Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angels of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth,
But no man heard the trampling—
Or saw the train go forth,
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun.

Noiselessly as the spring time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves:
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On grey Beth-peor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight,
Perchance the lion stalking,
Still shuns that hallow'd spot
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battle won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honor'd place
With costly marble drest.
In the great minister transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the sweet choir sings, and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hill-side for his pall.
To lie in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock pines like tossing plumes
Over his bier to waves
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave!

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffin'd clay
Shall break again, most wondrous thought,
Before the judgment day;
And stand with glory wrapt around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With th' Incarnate Son of God.

O lonely tomb in Moab's land,
O dark Beth-peor's hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell:
He hides them deep like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

The Nine Lizards.

Mike Brady was at work in the harvest field; when getting somewhat tired, he laid himself down beside a hay cock, and fell asleep. A small stream ran gurgling by at a short distance from his resting place, and while he lay snoring away like—like anybody that snores, with his mouth wide open—a lizard, creeping from the water's edge, took the opportunity of walking quietly down his throat. The poor fellow immediately awoke, almost choked to death; but when he stood upon his feet, and recovered his consciousness, the lizard was comfortably ensconced in his stomach, and Mike knew nothing about it.

However, after that day, he became sickly and thin, but his appetite increased accordingly; and although he devoured enough at a meal for six or seven men, he was all the time nearly starved to death. He sought the Doctor, who, after catechising him pretty severely, came at last to the right conclusion, and proceeded to act accordingly.

First, he made Mike eat about fifty salted herring, until he was so full that he couldn't swallow another morsel. In a little while, poor Paddy's thirst became intense, but not one drop of water would the Doctor allow him. In short, he was not permitted to take a drink until his raging thirst caused him the most terrible agony. Then the Doctor ordered a tub of water to be placed on the floor, and, making Mike get down on his knees over it, and open his mouth, he held him in such a manner that he could not even moisten his parched tongue. In about two minutes, the lizard, whose thirst, no doubt, was fully equal to Mike's, began to crawl up the throat of the terrified man. It had no sooner leaped from his mouth into the water, than another and another reptile of the same species followed the first, until no less than NINE slimy lizards left that man's stomach. The Doctor then pulled him away, gave him a glass of brandy, which he had no sooner drank than he fainted. Another dose poured down his throat brought him to life again, however, and—and that is the end of the story.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

MIXED RELATIONSHIP.—'I say, boy, whose horse is that you are riding?'

'Why its daddy's.'

'Who is your daddy?'

'Why, don't you know?—he's uncle Peter Jones.'

'So you're the son of your uncle; how do you make that out, young man?'

'Well I don't know zactly how 'tis,' replied the boy; 'but you see daddy got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, who is aunt Sally, and so he's my uncle now.'

Col. Fremont, it is said, is busily engaged in New York, preparing the reports of his last three expeditions for publication.

Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia graduated the other day 220 students—of whom 132 were from the South.

A squirrel white as the driven snow has been caught near Darnestown, Va., and has become tame and playful.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS FOR 1857!

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in copartnership, under the style of

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

At the old stand of Smith & McDowell, for the purpose of conducting a

Boot, Shoe, Hat, and Ready Made Clothing Business,

in all its branches. They will also keep all kinds of Staple Goods, Saddlery, Leather and Family Groceries.

Their Spring and Summer

STOCK,

now opening, has been selected with great care by one of the firm, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

They avail themselves individually of this opportunity to return thanks to the community in general for their past favors, and to solicit in their new relation a continuance of the much esteemed patronage of this place and the surrounding country. From the citizens of the adjacent counties they respectfully solicit a call, and an examination before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured it will be to their interest to do so.

JESSE S. SMITH,
LEICESTER CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 19, 1857.

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by the late Col. John Carson, of the Pleasant Gardens, and Joseph McD. Carson, sr., of Rutherford county, which requires that when called on by certain creditors of the late Charles Carson, I should proceed to sell the lands set forth in said deed.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the above Deed of Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 9th May, 1857, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the counties of Burke and McDowell, to wit: One fourth of the Moses Hall place; one fourth of the Micajah Hall place, containing 180 acres; one sixth of the young Joshua Hall place, containing over 100 acres; one fourth of the Alexander branch mine, 300 acres, more or less; one tract called Hendrix place, 150 acres; one fourth of the Parker place, 150 acres; one half of the Williams place, 150 acres.

The sale will take place in the vicinity of the lands, in front of the old store at Brindletown, Burke county, formerly belonging to Doctor Otis P. Mills.

TENCH C. CARSON,
Trustee.

March 19, 1857.

$100 REWARD.

ON the 6th instant, my wife, Nancy Edwards, was decoyed from her home by one Jasper Webb, of Yancy county, assisted and accompanied by one Wilson Ray. Nancy is rather dark complected, black eyes, very long black hair, 20 years old, a small scar over one eye, round and very handsome face.

Webb is about 27 years old, 5 feet and 11 inches high, slender made, large front teeth, long slim face, quick spoken and blue eyed.

Ray is about 23 years old, dresses well, dark hair and eyes, and rather good looking

My wife left her only child behind; and Webb left a wife and infant child, in suffering circumstances.

They carried off the following articles with them: Ten yards of green worsted goods, the flowers will reach near the waist of the dress when made up—worth between eight and ten dollars. One shawl, with a purple square in the middle, and bordered with red; worth $4. One linen table cloth, worth $3.50, and a number of other articles supposed to be worth $40.

The said Nancy wore a net linsey bonnet, with red and white balls around the front, and a red silk button on the back part.

I hereby notify all persons not to trade with the said Nancy Edwards, as I will pay no debt she may contract.

I will give one hundred dollars to any one who will deliver the above parties, and the plunder they carried off, to me in Madison or Yancy county, N. C. For my responsibility, I refer to the Postmaster at Burnsville, Yancy county. CHRISTOPHER EDWARDS.

March 19, '57.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney.

Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.

Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks: and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not. E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

Stockholders Meeting.

Office of Western N. C. R. Road Company,
STATESVILLE, Feb. 26, 1857.

THE Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company are hereby notified to meet in Morganton, Burke county, on Thursday the 2d day of April next, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed to the Charter of the Company by an Act of the last Legislature.

A full attendance of the Stockholders is respectfully requested.

By order of the President.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Polk county, N. C., on Wednesday night, 25th ultimo, a

BAY MARE,

about 15 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, one white hind foot, and some white in her face, heavy built, and has a shuffling walk, or half pace.

Said mare is believed to have been stolen by a man who was seen in the neighborhood about the time, in company with a woman of bad reputation, and if the supposition be correct, the pair are doubtless yet in company.

A handsome reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the animal, and the conviction of the thief, or either.

WM. WHITESIDES.

Grassy Knob P. O., Rutherford co., N. C.
March 5th, 1857.

A Banter from Bridgewater, N. C.

To the Sporting men of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina.

THERE is at this time a Colt of Old Signal's at the above named place, with which I banter the three above named counties, from six hundred yards to one mile, for five hundred dollars.

H. P. LINDSAY.

March 5, 1857.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.
mar 5

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

Wanted.

$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationary, drugs and medicines, at ASTON'S
mar 5

New Books at Aston's.

Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags; Alone; Hidden Path; Gerard the Lion Killer; Humors of Falconbridge; Paul Fane; American's Own Book; American Almanac; Wide Wide World; Workingman's Companion; Irving's Life of Washington; Napoleon Dynasty; Freaks of Fortune; Poetical Quotations; Little Dorrit; Principles and Practices of Baptists; Heroine of Faith; Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield; Love after Marriage; and over 1000 other new works, too tedious to mention just received at ASTON'S,
march 5 Opposite the court house.

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on Saturday the 28th of March, on a credit of six months, all of his

Carriage and Buggy Materials

on hand; a quantity of Painting materials and Tools, among which there are two first rate paint mills, one marble slab and muller, a quantity of Wood Tools and good dry Carriage Lumber.

—*ALSO*—

the wood work of several Buggies and Waggons, and wheels of all kinds.

One good work Horse and one first rate

MILCH COW; two childrens' Wagons; household and kitchen furniture, among which is a

First Rate Cooking Stove,

with all the fixtures complete.

One good double-seat two horse Buggy, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

On the 7th day of April next, (being the Tuesday of April Court,) I will offer at public sale the

HOUSE AND LOT

where I now reside. The lot contains about one acre and a half. There is on it a good dwelling house; a large and well arranged carriage shop, all necessary out-buildings, and a spring of most excellent water. Any person wishing to carry on any mechanical business, will find this property a convenient and desirable location and all such are requested to call and examine the premises.

Any of the above property will be sold privately, previous to day of sale, if desired.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, Feb. 26, 1857. td

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Sarah Lynch *vs.* Lewis J. Lynch, et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant, Lewis J. Lynch, is not an inhabitant of this State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court—It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken, pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness I. B. Sawyer Clerk & Master in Equity for Buncombe county, at office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856. Issued 25th February, 1857.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Feb. 26. w6

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

WANTED.

A STEADY, industrious boy, to learn the business of a Baker and Confectioner.—Apply to M. L. DOYLE.

Asheville, March 12, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IT appearing by the oath of Tilmon Blalock that the defendants, Abner Holcombe and Willie C. Bailey, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding Abner Halcolm and Willie C. Bailey to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Yancy county, at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857, and answer, plead or demur to this bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them. At Chambers, this 5th day of March, 1857.

M. P. PENLAND,
Clerk of our said Court.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.
Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant Sarah P. Collens, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

FALSE REPORT.

A report has been thrown into circulation, in some parts of the county *"that I had quit the practice of medicine."* I never expect to "quit," so long as I have any calls, and physical ability to discharge the duties connected with the practice. I am too fond of the practice to think of "quitting," and will attend to every call (in my power) by day or night, hot or cold, wet or dry. I am not to be "run off the track" by false reports. Office at Eagle Hotel. J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner, opposite the court-house; where they will always find, their's to serve, ASTON.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Willie Gaither
vs.
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis* on application at ASTON'S.

PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient. JOHN W. WILSON.

January 29, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker.
vs.
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bershebe, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

Feb. 5, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856—tf

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism* or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

February 12 1857. 1y

WM. BEAL,

Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafœtida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber proposes to rent his place, known as Holly Grove, Madison county, N. C., for three or five years. There is a good dwelling house, negro houses, and all necessary out buildings.—There are about 130 acres of cleared land on the place—a portion of it meadow land. This place is known to be one of the best public stands on the Turnpike Road. It is situated five miles below the Warm Springs.

Any one wishing to rent, will please call on the subscriber, or on Mr. R. M. Jones, of Asheville.

P. H. NEILSON.

Holly Grove, Feb. 19, 1857.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regular hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES" To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 5, 1857 4t

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville.

W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Wayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf